

# DESERET EVENING NEWS

Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:**  
(In Advance).  
By Mail, per year.....\$5.00  
By Carrier, per year.....5.00  
Semi-Weekly, per year.....2.00  
Saturday News, per year.....2.00

Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.  
Eastern Representatives—New York, Franklin P. Alcorn, Flat Iron Building, Chicago—A. W. Wolf, Security Building.

Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter according to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, AUG. 19, 1910.

## SOME CENSUS FIGURES.

Washington dispatches say that the census figures, as far as ascertained, prove that the growth of population in the several districts has by no means kept pace with the increase of the city population. Increases in city population rarely fall below twenty per cent for the last 10 years. Often the increase is considerably in excess of fifty per cent. Thus Bridgeport, Conn., shows a growth of 43.7 per cent in the last 10 years while at the other end of the country Sacramento has grown 52.6 per cent in the same time. The growth in the rural districts falls far below these figures. Generally it is less than ten per cent. In Nebraska, Seward and Buffalo counties, of 15,000 and 20,000 respectively, show practically no increase; while the only other county recorded in the State (Madison) shows an increase of about 2,000 on a population of 17,000. That is about how the country districts go with a few striking exceptions.

This suggests that the immigration which has poured aliens into the country by the millions has not been, principally, of the class that goes out into the rural districts in order to find waste places to build up. The immigrants have flocked to the cities to compete with American labor in the labor market. It also suggests that the growth of the cities, which in many places has assumed the characteristics of a "boom," has not been natural. The growth of the cities at the expense of the surrounding country is not natural. It means, in most cases, the withdrawal of men from the ranks of the food producers and an addition to those of the consumers. But if this process is not neutralized by the strengthening of the forces engaged in producing food and clothing, the nation, no matter how wealthy it may be in gold, will be brought to the verge of famine, and famine prices.

The figures, as far as available, show five communities that have lost in population. Montgomery, Cal., has fallen from 2,206 to 1,789; Bonham county, Tex., has dropped from 5,942 to 4,844; Lamar county, Tex., from 48,827 to 46,544; in Wisconsin the village of Pine River has lost 65 of per population in 10 years, and Madison county, Ind., shows the greatest loss, falling from 70,470 to 65,224. These reductions come, it will be noted, either in rural districts marked out by counties or in small villages. They indicate that one of the great needs of this country is a return to the land. The evil spirit of speculation must be cast out to make room for the spirit of production.

## ANCESTOR OF WHEAT.

Only ten years ago, a distinguished botanist, the Count de Solms-Laubach, declared that the genealogical record of wheat had disappeared forever and that its life history could not now be written. This conclusion seems to have been premature.

Dr. Aaronsohn, a botanist of high reputation claims to have discovered, on the slope of Mt. Hermon, in Palestine, the original wild wheat, the primitive stock from which all cultivated wheats have been derived.

Agricultural explorers sent out by the American government have been traveling of late in the Orient. They bring the word that many of the plants found there may be successfully grown upon the semi-arid soils of our own country.

The Doctor observes of this wheat that the fact that it endures the most extreme climatic conditions seem to have a very important bearing upon its future economic possibilities. By the selection and crossing of this wild cereal, which prefers poor, rocky, shallow, dry soil, and thrives without any cultivation, it should be possible to produce new races of wheats which will be very hardy. And in this way it should be practicable to extend the cultivation of the bread crop to regions from which it is at present excluded by the low quality of the soil and the severity of the climate.

What this may be made to mean for semi-arid regions is evident. To grow wild wheat is a much cheaper undertaking than the production of ordinary wheat crops, and hundreds of thousands of acres of arid land now lying idle in the West may be put to profitable use.

Then again, the newly discovered wheat is not affected by the diseases to which ordinary wheat is subject, nor is it susceptible to the pests which prove so destructive to ordinary wheat crops. The cost of production of wild wheat will, for this reason, be much less and the price of bread will be correspondingly reduced.

But wheat discovered by Schlemmer, when he dug into the ruins of ancient Troy, which city was destroyed 1134 B. C., was of the kind known as "emmer"—a grain now recommended by the Department of Agriculture for the semi-arid regions. This grain has been found also in Egyptian tombs 6,000 years old; while at the lake dwellings at Wangan and Robenhausen, the same grain dating back to the stone age, has been discovered.

In making a trip through upper Gallilee, Dr. Aaronsohn, who is the director of the experiment station at Haifa,

noticed by mere chance in a crevice of limestone rock a single plant which at first sight looked like barley, but which on closer inspection proved to be wheat. The development of the head and grains was so perfect—so nearly like the forms produced under cultivation at the present day—that the botanist could not at first realize that this was merely a wild wheat. It had a very vigorous growth and bore heads with awns (beards) six inches in length. There were many varieties; in some, the whole ear was black; in others the awns were black. The Doctor does not believe that this is a wheat escaped from cultivation.

"In the first place, this wild species of wheat is not cultivated anywhere in Syria and Palestine; and, secondly, it appears on soils that have been cultivated for any purpose. It grows only on the slopes of the driest and most rocky hills, and in places exposed to the hottest rays of the Oriental sun."

The United States plant bureau will collect considerable quantities of this wheat at a number of the experiment stations. It will also be crossed with other varieties; but a considerable time must necessarily elapse, however, before the seed, whether of the plant itself or of valuable hybrids developed from it, is ready for distribution.

## UP IN THE AIR.

Hardly a week passes that does not record some new and wonderful achievement in aeronautics. Only a very short time ago a Paris newspaper offered a prize of \$20,000 for a flight of 485 miles in the shortest time. There were eight contestants. Le Blanc won the prize traveled most of the way at the rate of over 50 miles an hour.

But this feat has been eclipsed by the crossing of the English channel by John B. Moisant, with a passenger. This daring aviator, who is said to be from Chicago, flew from France to England and made use of a compass to find the way. The art of flying is sure to develop rapidly from now on. What it may come to in fifty years can no more be conjectured at this time than the inventors of the steam boat could imagine the importance of their first crude efforts.

The one great question at present is for the safety of aviators in the case of accident. "Safety," says the president of the French National Aerial League, "is one of the fundamental problems which aviation has to solve if it is to revolutionize the present system of transport. Aerial travelers must be protected from the consequences of a sudden landing in case of a fall or of turning a somersault near the ground at the start or on landing. To be protected the aviator must come down on an air mattress. Therefore make pneumatic garments. This is the opinion of all surgeons whom we consulted recently, and who are to form a scientific committee and fix the conditions of our competition. Pneumatic garments will offer protection only in the case of falls from no great height. In the case of an accident occurring at a great altitude there must be some guarantee for an aviator. A parachute opening automatically so as to bring the aviator safely to ground must be found."

And it will be found. When the inventive genius of the world is directed toward the achievement of one purpose, there is no such word as fail.

## WILL THE "TWO" CONFESS?

The citizens of Salt Lake should note carefully what has just occurred in the City Council in relation to its efforts to suppress pool-room dens and race-track swindling.

As the matter now stands, at least half of the council have indicated that they are unwilling even to assume an air of dignity, by withdrawing patronage from the paper that made a serious charge. They are perfectly willing to pay the accuser. For, in the face of that charge, they have openly voted to continue to place the City advertising and printing with the newspaper that has branded them. Did ever councilmen stoop lower?

It was openly charged by a daily so-called newspaper that two of the members are implicated in some kind of a graft scheme. A committee of the council waited upon the manager of that paper, but he flatly refused to give any further information on the charge that had been made.

When the committee reported this to the council, it was moved that the paper making the charge be refused the City printing and advertising of which it enjoys a monopoly. The presiding officer asked if this threat was intended as a joke, plainly implying that it was not within his intention to do anything to vindicate the honor of the council.

If the council fails to exact strict justice of the newspaper that has assailed the honor of its members, the people may decide that it is because the council is afraid of possible disclosures.

One thing is certain: the council must act, or, by inaction, confess the charge made against it.

## THE MAIN QUESTION.

There is little or no difference of opinion as to the necessity of a conservation policy by means of which the national resources of the country, such as land, forests, minerals, water, power, etc., are taken care of for the benefit of the people. The denudation of a country of its forests, for instance, means its transformation into a desert. Or it may mean devastating floods. All well governed countries take care of their trees. In the same way every civilized country has laws for the protection of its useful wild animals. Fur bearing animals and those that serve for food, or are otherwise useful, are taken care of so that private greed or foolish sport shall not cause their extinction. There is no question, then, as to the wisdom of a conservation policy.

But there is an Eastern and a Western view of it. Pinchot and his friends believe that conservation is too broad a subject to be bounded by State lines. Westerners who have views opposing Pinchot's say that conservation is a subject that concerns particularly the people of the several states—especially the peo-

ple of a new state who want that state developed. This is the chief question at issue. This is one of the questions that must come before the convention at St. Paul.

The matter was brought to the attention of the country by President Roosevelt. The destruction and monopolization of particular opportunities and natural advantages had then proceeded so far as to cause alarm in the minds of thinking men. This destruction of resources, and this monopolization of advantages must be stopped, whether by state or national effort. That matters little, as long as the object is gained. We agree with the New York Evening Post, that "it will not do now for the enlightened and public-spirited people of America to allow themselves to be cowed into compliance with the very demands against which the movement initiated by Mr. Roosevelt was a protest. To make needless or foolish sacrifices of the present for the future is not, and never has been, any part of the plan, but to protect the long future against both thoughtlessness and rapacity in the present is of its very essence."

## CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

The cholera in Russia seems to have become so formidable as to lead Austrian and German health authorities to take measures of precaution against its entrance into those countries. The number of deaths in Russia amount to thousands. Official reports placed the number of fatalities on July 31 at 25,554. Unofficial opinions vary in their estimates, some of them placing the number of deaths as high as 40,000. A general feeling of depression is, consequently, reported among the inhabitants of southern Russia.

Russia is but poorly equipped for a struggle against an epidemic. The common people know very little of hygiene, and the government is too busy in the interests of autocracy to provide education for the masses in the first principles of health preservation. It is too much engrossed in the needs of the army, to find time to guard against the invasion of microbes. There is a scarcity of physicians, though there is an abundance of agitators. So the country is not able to cope with infectious diseases.

With the facilities of travel now existing, contagious disease in one country becomes a menace to the rest of the world. Austria and Germany have taken precautions, which other nations must take, even if they do seriously interfere with the free movement of traffic to and from the country.

The world has had many cholera epidemics. At various times it has ravaged India, China, Persia, Asia Minor, Russia, and other countries. In 1830 it appeared in Persia and thence found its way into Russia. It rapidly spread over the entire empire and then ravaged the northern and central parts of Europe. The following years it spread into England, France, Spain, and Italy, and finally it found its way to the American continents. It continued to appear in different parts of the world until 1837, and then disappeared. Another epidemic followed in 1841. This, too, began in India and spread from there to Europe in 1847. It followed the path of the former scourge, and was even more deadly. Two more general epidemics are on record, one beginning in 1850, and the other in 1865. Whether the present outbreak can be limited or whether it will sweep the greater part of the earth, as some of its predecessors have done, remains to be seen.

August is beginning to warm to its work.

A favorite phrase of the pessimist is, "I told you so."

It is hard to say pleasant things about those we dislike.

The assembled governors are making Hay while the sun shines.

At the present price of silver any cloud can afford to have its silver lining.

No matter how often Colonel Roosevelt is turned down he will turn up again.

When a man is loved for the enemies he makes, the lovers hope to get even with the enemies through the new man.

A man seldom is given credit for his good intentions, but when charged with crime he is credited with bad intentions.

Just as soon as "insurgents" are in the majority they cease to be "insurgents," and then insurgency becomes treason.

The Los Angeles Times calls him "the unthinkable Johnson." The Times should think again, second thoughts always being best.

"Uncle Joe" says that he does not fight windmills. But then Representative Nicholas Longworth's declaration of war is not a windmill war.

Premier Canalejas and the vatican are busy denying the statements of each other. Thus far the "shorter and uglier" word has not been invoked.

Lightning is believed to have started a forest fire in the Crater reserve, Oregon. The forest reserve service should, like Ajax, be able to defy the lightning.

McMurray says that his contracts with the Indians were "a plain business deal." He seems to have had a much better head for business than the Indians had.

It cost the mayor of Pittsburgh's office \$12,000 last year for telephone bills paid out for "spoofing" between clerks and stenographers. They must have been silver spoons.

Representative Longworth says that he has a genuine affection for Speaker Cannon. To which the speaker may very aptly say, "Perhaps it was right to dissemble you love, but—why did you kick me down stairs?"

The president of the Ramsay, Minn., county state bank was given a sentence of thirty days in the workhouse, with-

out the option of fine, by the judge of the police court for speeding his automobile in the city limits.

The west is most anxious to co-operate with the east in the matter of the conservation of natural resources but it emphatically objects to the domination of or any domination by the east. Who can have such deep and abiding interest in the conservation of the natural resources of the west as the people of the west, who have conquered the wilderness and brought it under the influence of civilization?

## BRISTOW AND ALDRICH.

Chicago Record-Herald.

Senator Bristow's reply to Senator Aldrich fails to carry conviction on the question of special interest that is now raised between the two men. It slights, but it does not answer Judge Sharrett's letter. We are left with the feeling that the senator from Kansas has not been quite fair, that he has oversteered the mark in his personal attack on Senator Aldrich as the manipulator and beneficiary of the rubber tariff. It remains true, however, that the position occupied by Senator Aldrich during the work of tariff revision is repugnant to a nice sense of honor. The statesman who gives his name to tariffs cannot afford to give it at the same time for the use of a business that is to be helped by the tariff, even indirectly as in this case. He cannot afford to be known as an investor whose dividends may be swelled by tariff increases. He cannot afford to be known as the business agent of other men in Congress. To say this is to say that sacrifices are demanded of him, since the tariff reaches far, but to keep their characters above suspicion our public men must be prepared to make sacrifices. And such shonction from business affairs is demanded is surely not too great a price to pay for leadership.

## MAKING POLITICS DECENT.

Ohio State Journal.

The Senatorial bribery cases in Illinois are revealing in the cleaning up of the political conditions of the State. It seems that politics out there has been under the direction of very low motives. Money and plunder have been the ruling influences, and where these exist bribery and corruption are certain to prevail. In the State-wide fight for a decent Legislature there will be a general effort to correct all sorts of abuses. One of these abuses is the demand made upon State employees for contributions to the campaign funds. In the very nature of things, this practice is hostile to good government, since it puts a selfish purpose in the place of an honest judgment. The practice assumes that the party itself is superior to the government, and the employee owes his duty first to it. This condition necessarily results in bad politics. It opens the way to every form of mendacity and corruption, simply because it lowers political action to the plane of selfish motives. To keep up such a regime is certain to debauch the State and all its interests.

## POPULATION OF IRELAND.

New York Evening Post.

France has come to be so distinctly looked upon as the classic home of statistics that the population tendency has been to overlook the only European nation that has experienced actual depopulation during the course of the nineteenth century. That nation is, of course, Ireland. In 1841 the population of that island was 8,175,124. Within ten years it had dropped to a little over 6,552,000. The succeeding decades showed no such enormous decreases, but the ratio was high enough. For the ten year periods up to 1901 the average annual loss of population was, successively, 75,000, 38,000, 33,000, 47,000, and 34,000. With the turn of the century, a notable change came about. Figures laid before the House of Commons by Mr. Birrell just before the adjournment of the present Parliament showed that in 1902-3 the population loss was about 18,000. In 1903 came the enactment of the sweeping Wyndham land purchase bills, and from that year till 1908 the annual loss was, successively, 11,000, 11,000, 11,000 and 6,000. The year 1908-09 was a red-letter year in Irish history. In that year there was an actual increase of 115 souls in the population of Ireland. The draining process of sixty years had been checked. There has been some difference of opinion as to the degree of success that has attended the latest phase of British land policy in Ireland. That it has been official, no one has seriously doubted. Even allowing for possible annual fluctuation, there can be no doubt that the outflow of population from Ireland has been stopped. And more eloquent commentary than this need not be asked for.

## STOLEN MONEY.

Norfolk Ledger.

The Baltimore Evening Sun asserts that since January 1, 1905, the banks and trust companies of the United States have lost the enormous sum of \$25,000,000 by the dishonesty of officers and employees. "Here is stealing," says the Sun, "upon a scale hitherto unmatched in the annals of felony. Each year the loss is \$5,000,000, each month it is more than \$400,000, each week it is \$100,000; each business day of five hours it is nearly \$15,000—or \$3,000 an hour, or \$50 a minute. The money lost during the Friday morning and Saturday noon would pay the salary of the President of the United States for 16 months; the money lost in five years would pay for four battleships."

## JUST FOR FUN.

The wise sheep will dodge the shearer, and will not rely solely on the tempering of the wind.—Puck.

He-Do the Browns give much to charity?  
She—Oh, yes; they board many of their relatives nearly all summer.—Boston Transcript.

Angler (who is telling his big fish story)—What weight was he? Well, they hadn't right weights at the inn, but he weighed exactly a flatiron, two eggs, and a bit of soap!—Punch.

Neighbor—Is any one sick over at your house, Johnny?  
Johnny—Dad's a little sick.  
Neighbor—Is he very sick?  
Johnny—Not yet. "Th" doctor only started to come this mornin'.—Chicago Daily News.

"When Harold proposed to me," said Maud "I told him to go and ask papa." "But you don't really care for him?" said Maymie. "Of course not. But I do so love to play little jokes on papa."—Washington Star.

"How's vacation, Johnnie?"  
"Bully! Fell off a shed, most got drowned, tipped over a beehive, was hooked by a cow, Jim Spindles licked me twice, and I got two stone bruises and a stiff neck!"—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"You don't seem to know your way," ventured the officer to the civilian whom he had seen three times in half an hour. "Oh, yes," replied the other; "I'm imitating a cab taking a stranger to his destination."—Buffalo Express.

A teacher was trying to explain the dangers of overwork to one of the smaller pupils. "Now, Tommy," she

pursued, "if your father were busy all day, and said he would have to go back to the office at night, what would he be doing?"

"That's what ma wants to know,"—Life.

"I don't know about taking young Biffins in with us on this work." "Why not?" He is such a promising young man." "That's just it. There's a risk in taking a promising man into a paying enterprise."—Baltimore American.

"My new refrigerator has a temperature constantly in the neighborhood of the freezing point." The visitor, who was warm and thirsty, looked up with interest as he inquired: "Have you—or—have you any proofs?"—Chicago Tribune.

Motorist—"Going to have a big year in your town, I suppose?" Village Notable—"Yep, a grand peace celebration. This is the first year since 1872 that we haven't had a centennial, county fair, soldiers' reunion, old-home week, or Knights of Ceres convention!"—Puck.

Cityman—I suppose you have a dog on your place to keep traps off?  
Suburban—No, but I have a horse that scares them away.  
Cityman—A vicious horse?  
Suburban—No, it's quiet. It's a saw-horse.—Boston Transcript.

Both Phones 269.  
**Orpheum THEATRE**  
Advanced Vaudeville.  
Matinee Daily.  
ANABELLE WHITFORD.  
THE FIVE OLYMPIANS.  
FRANK WHITE and LEW SIMMONS.  
MELROSE AND KENNEDY.  
7-DE LION—A. O. DUNCAN.  
POPE AND UNO.  
ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES.  
ORPHEUM ORCHESTRA.  
Matinee prices, 15c, 25c, 50c.  
Night prices, 25c, 50c, 75c.

**SHUBERT THEATRE**  
Max Florence, General Manager.  
The Allen Curtis Company of Musical Comedy Stars and a Chorus of Pretty Girls in the Musical Frolic.  
**THE SCHOOL GIRL**  
Every night at 7:45 and 9:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.  
10c, 25c and 50c.  
Excellent programs at Luna and Isis Theatres.

READ THE  
**THEATRE MAGAZINE**  
FOR THEATRICAL NEWS  
AND STAGE PICTURES.  
\$25.00, \$35.00, \$42.50  
These are the prices of our newest Leyson Special 17 jeweled thin model watches for men.  
Phone 65  
For the Correct Time.  
**Leyson**  
100 MAIN ST.  
SALT LAKE CITY.

**\$1 A Week**  
For the season's best wearables for men and women.  
Mercantile Installment Co.  
74 West Second South.

SEE THE  
**Denver & Rio Grande FOR Summer Vacation EXCURSIONS**  
Railroad and Steamship tickets to and from all parts of the world

THAT GOOD COAL.  
THAT GOOD TREATMENT.  
THAT GOOD SERVICE.  
These three comprise all that a coal company can do for its patrons. The Bamberger Coal Company sells "That Good Coal," which has been for years the standard for quality. It treats its customers well in a business way and with courtesy always. Its service is the best possible, as the company employs many men and many wagons, and in consequence is able to make prompt deliveries. If you are not familiar with this company's wares try it once.

**Bamberger Coal Co.**  
161 Main St.  
Four Yards—Both Phones.  
Ask for the booklet about our profit-sharing plan. It will interest you.

**VERIFICATION**  
As advertised, by us, for weeks, coal advanced Aug. 14th, and is now \$5.75 per ton. However, let us fill your bins before the farmers demoralize the freight traffic, as is their want each year after harvest.  
**FIVE KINDS AT \$5.75 PER TON.**  
Prompt delivery to all parts of city.  
**Jeremy Fuel and Grain Co.**  
Bell 4111. Ind. 4011.  
74 No. 6th West.

**Z.C.M.I.**  
**New Fall Styles in Carpet Dept.**  
A resplendent display of Axminster, Wilton and Brussels carpets and rugs—the newest colorings and artistic designs for fall.  
An especially choice assortment of Inlaid and Printed Linoleums and highest grade Draperies and Curtains. Come in and see the new goods.  
**Z.C.M.I.**  
OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 SOUTH MAIN ST.

**Wagnerian Evening Tonight with Ferullo's Band**  
—Saltair—  
FINEST BAND IN AMERICA.  
Concerts 4 to 5 p. m.—7 to 10 p. m.  
ADMISSION FREE.

**Money-Saving offerings in Boy's School Clothes**  
These are good seasonable bargains and warrant the attention of every mother who has a boy.  
**All boy's school suits Long or Knee Pants 33 1/3% discount**  
Regular \$4.00 to \$9.00  
Now \$2.65 to \$6.50  
**Boy's Waists Boy's Caps**  
The 50c Waists, 40c. The 50c Caps, 40c. The 75c Waists, 65c. Special lot at 25c. We have some good straw hats for men and boys offered this week at 25c each.

**Madden Owen Sander Co.**  
J. D. OWEN, Mgr. 245 SO. MAIN STREET

**Are You Willing to Pay \$2.00 For An Elegant Brilliantine Bathing Suit?**  
This price is even below the actual cost of the suits to us. We are offering handsome lines in all wanted colors and sizes. The materials are the best—models the latest.  
Prices range for women's suits, \$2.00 and up.  
For men's two-piece suits \$1.75 and up.

**IF YOU INTEND TO BATHE AT OUR LOCAL RESORTS AND WANT TO ENJOY THE LUXURY OF WEARING YOUR OWN BATHING SUIT THE OPPORTUNITY IS POUNDING MIGHTY HEAVILY AT YOUR DOOR. CAN YOU AFFORD TO LET THIS OPPORTUNITY SLIP? SALE LASTS THE WEEK.**

**Men's \$1.25 Underwear 80c**  
We will close out three lines of summer underwear at the suit .....80c  
Just a few left—so come in Saturday.

**Salt Lake Knitting Store**  
70 MAIN STREET

**W.B. Reduso CORSETS**  
GUARANTEED TO REDUCE from 1 to 5 inches  
SAIL DEALERS \$3.00 UPWARD  
WEINGARTEN BROS. Makers, Broadway & 34 St. N.Y.